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two platform risers around that portion of circle on the platform ; draw a line the length of stretch-out, which in this example is two and a half feet ; at the ends of this line set up and down a half riser, and draw a chord, cutting right line in the centre ; then set up and down a flyer, and connect at A and B ; extend the rake of the flyers and connect at C, D on the right line—this gives angles for making easements by intersecting lines ; after which set off for top and bottom lines the thickness of rail. The inside falling mould is obtained in the same manner. When the slabs are taken from the convex and concave sides of the wreath which gives the twist, then apply these moulds, centre to centre with wreath. If the stuff is scant, they may be raised or lowered parallel with centres ; and when made secure, kerf in with a handsaw to the edges of the moulds and remove the surplus wood, and you have the top and bottom twist without the use of gauges or guess work, and as the plate shows, without the piece being wider in one place than another and no thicker than the width of the rail, and always sawed square from the face of the plank.

On Section 2 of the same plate is shown a stairs with winders, starting below the chord line and landing at the quarter circle. In some situations the space may not be of sufficient width to allow a large cylinder in the turning, and contraction has to take place somewhere. The steps are as narrow as convenience will allow, and the landing above, the same. The winders must have sufficient width to receive, without crowding, the ballusters ; hence the necessity of making one part of the cylinder larger than the other, and the upper landing as laid down on this plate.

As before stated, all the lines are the centres, and as Fig. 1 has only one line, and a part of the elevation Fig. 2 the same, of course the width and thickness must be set off each way from this line. The steps are shown half their length, and the tread ten inches wide.

The plan is so plain that a further description is deemed unnecessary. The newel at No. 2 shows the height from the floor by adding the length of a short balluster to the shaft.

The elevation shows the stretch-out of the winders in the wreath, the ramp at the newel, and also at the beginning of the winders.

Fig. 3 is the lower wreath piece, with bevels and twist marked, and needs no further explanation.

Fig. 4 is the upper wreath piece, and is procured in the same way.

Figs. 5 and 6 are the convex and concave falling moulds.

The chord lines A and B, Figs. 5 and 6, are the stretch-out of the wreath, Fig. 4, at A and B, and shows the length of the convex and concave falling moulds. They are drawn to rise half a riser above the floor, so as to admit a long balluster on the landing above. To obtain the falling mould, draw lines on the rake and upper level, intersecting at C, Fig. 5 ; then take the stretch-out A, Fig. 4, and apply it at Fig. 5 ; then square down from rake and level, to intersect at D, then from this point draw the curve and width, and you have the convex, and by the process shown at Fig. 6 you have the concave moulds for the upper ramp.

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Hand-Railing.

GEO. W. LONGSTAFF.

PLATE C shows a method of laying down the rail for a flight of circular stairs. Fig. 1 shows the plan of cylinder with risers cutting round the centre of rail and tangents ; the joints are located at A, B, C, and D, making four pieces ; the two wreaths from A to C are alike, and only one mould is required.

The rail is one pitch from E to A. Fig. 2 shows the elevation of steps and risers for first wreath, and Fig. 3 the landing wreath ; these are drawn in the same manner as shown in previous plates, making the width of treads correspond with the points where the risers cut the tangents in Fig. 1 ; these elevations also give the exact height as shown ; the first wreath, Fig. 2, is lifted for the newel, and the landing wreath, Fig. 3, runs half a rise above the floor ; the wreaths A B and B C simply rise four risers, and are drawn as shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show the face moulds and application of the bevels.

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Correspondence.

WE invite communications from our readers in matters connected with the trades we represent. Be brief, courteous, and to the point.

Editor of Wood-Worker :

I FULLY agree with "Apprentice" in his tirade against guess-workers ; we have too many "rule o' thumb" mechanics in this country, and if our Mississippi friend and the Newark guesser would stick to rules and proper methods, they would find in the end that their work would be speedier and better done. It is science and good practical knowledge mechanics want, not guess-work rules.

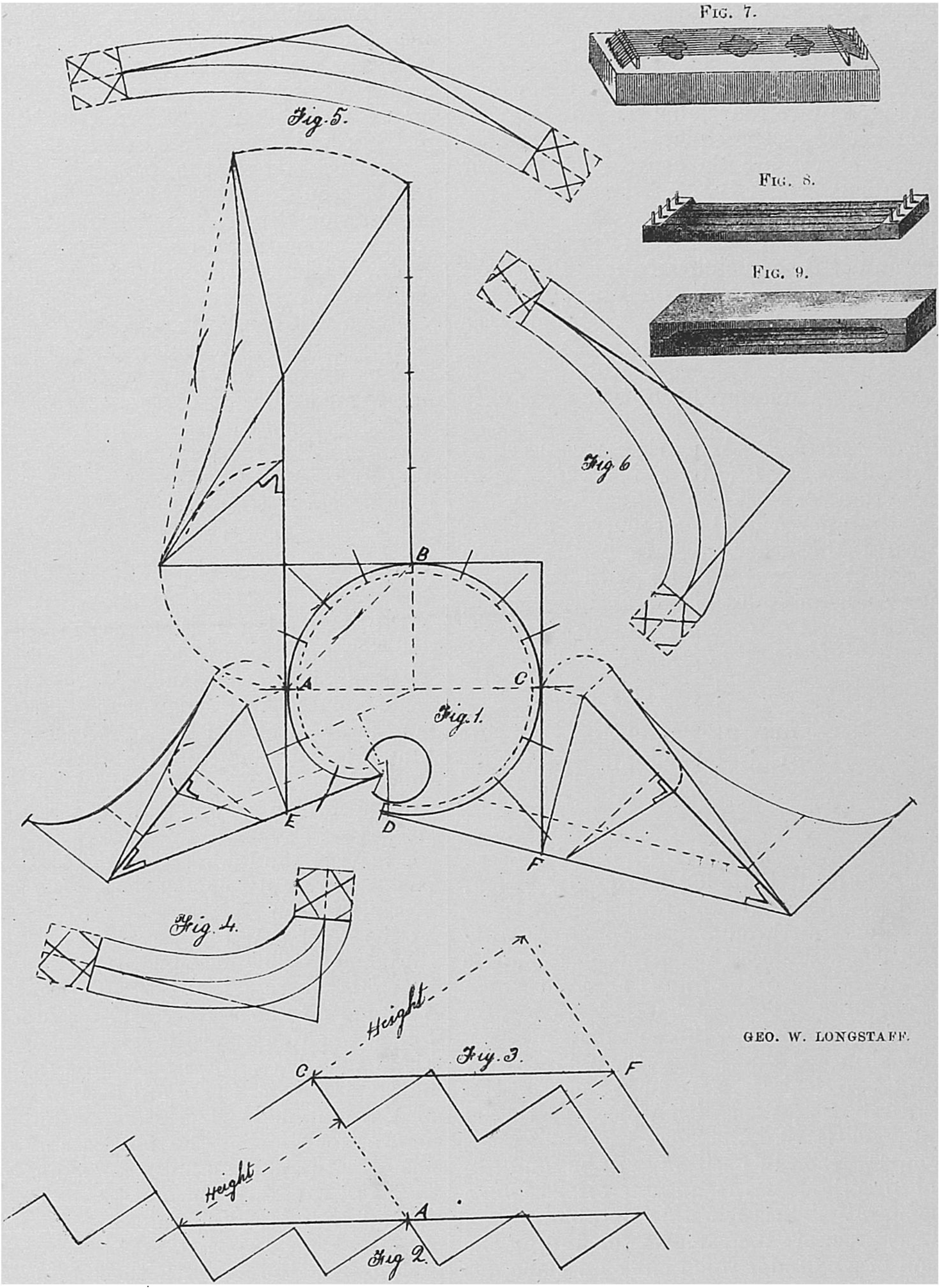
R. M. G.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 17, 1879.

Editor of Wood-Worker :

I AM very much pleased with the ILLUSTRATED WOOD-WORKER, and feel sure that if it maintains its present high standard it will be a success in every sense of the word.

PLATE 35



HAND-RAILING.